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VOL. 12.

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LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1882.

SIMMONS Costiveness Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice rity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.
Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of leaving uni-one something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains It should be used by all persons, old and

young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear. Persons Traveling or Living in Un-healthy Localities, by taking a dose occasion-ally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Billous attacks, Dirniess, Nau-sca, Drowiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no in-toxiceting beverage. Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House! For, whatever the aliment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can sever be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

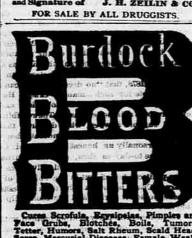
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,
And has all the power and efficacy of Calhas all the power and efficacy of Calomel one, without any of the injurious after effects A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.

J. GILL SHORTER, GOVERNOR of Ala. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial. "The only Thing that never falls to Relleve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.

P. M. Jansay, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Masson savas, From actual ex-Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual ex-perience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine. Take only the Genuine, which always us on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.



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A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE of the present generation. It is for the Oure of this disease and its attendants, sick-HRADACHE, BILLOUSEESS, DYSTRESIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TOTT'S FILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been dissovered that ects so gently on the directive crosses, giving them vigor to asdirective organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Hervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Bobust.

Chills and Fever. E. RIVAL, a Planter at Bayou Bars, Le., says: (y plantation is in a maiarial district. For everal years I could not make hair's crop on coount of billous diseases and chills. I was sarly discouraged when I began the use of UTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous: yy laborers soon became hearty and robust, and I have had no further trouble. They relieve the engarged Liver, cleanse the Blood from polonous humers, and came the bowels to act naturally, without which no one can feel well.

Try this remody finity, and you will gain a healthy higestless, Vigorous Body. Pure Blood, Rivong Keyves, and a Sound Liver, Price, M. Contin. Others, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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PACIFIC BAIROAD TIME TABLE. LEAVE LEXINGTON. Express and Mail for St. Lonis, Mast. S. 15 P. M. ARRIVE. and South C.BEN BUSSELL, Agent. O. P. B. R.-K. C. & E. DIVISION-SARROW GAUGE. WABASH, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC.

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GOING WEST. No. 6. Denver Express. 6.25 a. m. No. 50, Kensas City Night Express. 7.25 a. m. No. 48, Kansas City mail. 7.25 r. m. No. 48, Kansas City mail. 7.25 r. m. No. 102 Local Freight. 1995 a. m. No. 102 Local Freight. 1995 a. m. No. 47, 48, 49 and 50 daily. No. 102 and 102 daily except Sundaya. No. 5 daily except Sundaya and Sendaya. No. 6 daily except Sundaya and Montays. We keep a full line of through tickets to all priocipal points in United States and Canada at bottom prices. R. P. PRICE, Agent

Life. BY HENRY KING Like to the falling of a star.
Or as the flights of eagles are,
Or like the fresh spring a gaudy hue,
Or sliver drops of morana dew.
Or like a wind that chartes the flood,
Or blubbles which or water stood.
E'en such as man, whose barrowed light attended in, and paid to-pight The wind blows out, the bubble dies.
The apring entombed in suturnal lies.
The dry drive up, the star is abot.
The dight is past,—and man forgoti Margaret and Dora.

Margarets' beauteous, Grecias arts Ne'er drew form completer, Yet why, in my hearts of hearts, Hold I Dora's sweets? Dora's eyes of heavenly blue, Pass all paintings reach; Ring-doves' notes are discord too The music of her speech.

On the green banks of Shannon when Shule was nigh. No blithe litial was so happy as I; No harp like my own could so cheenily play. And wherever I went was my poor dog Tray. Vhen at last I was forced from my Shulak t she said, while the sorrow was big at her heart, the said, while the sorrow was big at her heart, the said, and be kind, my dear Pat to our poor deg Tray. Poor dog, he was faithful and kind to be sure.
And he constantly loved me, although I was When the road was so dark and the night so cold. And Pat and his dog were grown weary and Case,
Nor retused my last crust to his pitful face;
But he died at my feet on soold winter day,
And I played a sad lament for my poor dog
Tray.

Where now, shall I go, poor, forsaken, and blind?
Can I find one to guide me, so faithful and kind?
To my sweet native village, so far, far as p.
I can never more return with my poor dog I ay. Field Flowers e field flowers! the gardens eclipse you. 'tis

true,
Yet, wildlings of nature, I dote upon you,
For ye waft me to summers of old,
When the earth termed around me with fairy delights

And when daisies and butteroups gladdened my sight. Like treasures of silver and gold. s reams, And of birchen glades breathing their balm White the deer was seen glancing in sunshi Made music that sweetened the calm. Even now, what affections the violet awakes; What loved little islands twice seen in the what loved little islands twice see lakes, Can the wild water-lily restore; What landscapes I read in the primre And what pictures of pebbled and brooks

To the Rainbow. Triumphal arch that fill'st the sky
When storms prepare to part!
I sak not proud philosophy
To leach me what thou art. Still seem, as to my childhood's sight, A midway station grim
For happy spirits to alight
Betwixt the earth and heaven. Can all that optics teach, unfold Thy form to please me so, And when I dreamed of gems and gold Mid in thy radiant bow? When science from creation's face Enchantments veil withdraws, What lovely visions yield their place 'To cold material laws!

And yet, fair bow, in fabling dreams, But words of the Most High Have told why first thy robes of beams Was woven in the aky. When o'er the green, undeluged earth Heaven's covenant thou did'st shine, How came the world's gray fathers forth To watch thy sacred sign? And when its yellow luster mild O'er mountains yet unirod, Each mother held aloft her child To bless the bow of God.

Methinks, thy jubilee to keep.
The first made anthem rang
On earth delivered from the deep.
And the first poet sang. Nor ever shall the Wuse's eye Unraptured greet thy beam; Theme of primeval prophecy Be still the prophets theme. The earth to thee her moense yields, The lark thy welcome sings When gilttering in the freshened fields The enowy mushroom springs.

How glorious is thy girdle cast
O'er mountain, tower and town,
Or, mirrored on the ocean vast,
A thousand fathoms down! As fresh in you berizon dark,
As young thy beauties seem,
As when the eagle from the ark
First sported in thy beam. For faithful to its sacred page, Heaven still rebuilds thy span. Nor lets the type grow pale, with age That first spoke peace to man. The general election takes place Tuesday, November 7.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Weekly - Intelligencer For Judge of the Supreme Court, THOMAS A. SHERWOOD. For Railroad Commissioner, JAMES HARDING. For Superintendent of Public Schools, WILLIAM E. COLEMAN. For Congress-Fifth District, DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

> For Representative, WILLIAM H. CARTER. For Presiding Justice County Court, ROBERT A. BARNETT. For Associate Judge County Court, JOHN A. LOCKHART. For Associate Judge County Court, Eastern District, JAMES W. HARRISON. For Sheriff, BENJAMIN ELLIOTT. For County Collector, For Treasurer, BENJAMIN R. IRELAND.

For County Clerk, WILLIAM B. STEELE. For Circuit Clerk. LEAVE LEXINGTON For Recorder. JACOB D. CONNER. ARRIVEAT LEXINGTON For Prosecuting Attorney, JOHN S. BLACKWELL. For Assessor, WILLIAM A. THORNTON. For Probate Judge, JAMES B. HORD. For Public Administrator JOSEPH A. WILSON.

For Coroner, Dr. JAMES G. RUSSELL Township Officers. on Township-Justices of the Peace HARRISON SMITH. WILLIAM T. TUTT. ROBERT A. HICKLIN For Constable, Clay Township-Justice of the Peace, SAMUKL LOCKHART. GEORGE W. FERRELL. JESSE JEFFERSON

Township-Justices of the Peace, JOSEPH CARTER. JOHN LIVENGOOD For Constable AZARIAH HIGGINS. Township-Justices of the Peace, JOHN E. CORDER. J. T. GOODWIN. For Constable

JOHN CHRISMAN. Sai-s-Bar Township-Justices of the Peace. WITLIAM HARRIS. R. T. RUSSELL. LARKIN FERGUSON. Washington township—Justices of the Peace, ROBERT MATHEWS, JOHN WHEATLEY. STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

> Following is the platform adopted by the desince the state convention, at Jefferson City, Wednesday, July 25. Resolved, That we readirm the great principles held by the democratic party which are the isubdathra of a free government, among which are equal rights to all, special privileges to none, protection of the weak sgainst the encroachments of the strong, equal taxation, free speech, free press, free schools and a free and incorrupti-That we demand reform of the civil service, and adequate national legislation to prohibit the actions of the civil service, and adequate national legislation to prohibit the actional administration for positical purposes.
>
> That we condemn the extravagance of the republical party in expenditures of the people's money which has characterized the legislation and conduct of that party.
>
> That we are opposed to the present infiguitous

personal interty consistent with the public wel
sase.

That stability in the value of money is a primary requirement of individual and commercial presperity. This can only be secured by
making both gold and aliver the money of the
country as provided by the constitution and subjecting the issue and regulation of paper money
is established principles which prevent fluctuations in the value of currency.

We demand protection to all citizens of this
country as home or abroad, and ask such strict
enforcement of the laws in this respect as shall
secure the same, and condemn the present national administration for negligence of this importsate duty.

The specificant the centralizing tendencies of it republishes party, whereby corporate power unjustly granted and fostered by the gener gowerment, is suabled to crystalize into mono; clias which are oppressive to labor and the general interests of the country. "A 'JOURNAL' LIE EXPOSED." About Mr. Graves Shown Up in Its True Light. [From the Kansas City Times.] LEXINGTON. Mo., Oct. 23.-In the Kans

City Journal of the 2nd inst. a communication sppeared over the signature of "Mason," in which the writer stated that he had been informed by a 'most unflinching democrat' that Mr. Graves, democratic nominee for congress, was a prominent leader in a know-noth Catholio church in the city of Lexington, Mo., Mayor Stiver. The writer calls upon Mr. Graves to answer and set himself right in this matter. The above coming to my notice I deem it my right to make the following answer: hed in 1862 or /63.

utiled at Lexington July 4, 1869. 2-Silas Silver, former mayor of Lexington, exington Mr. Graves was a student at Danknow him best, and was about eleven years parison:—
old; he had never been in Missouri and had not eyen a relative in the state.
4-Since 1869 there has not been the le st

novement by any party or parties against the atholis church in this place. complete answer to the charge made by this "most unfliaching democrat;" but as the manation of Catholio voters of this district, sim ple justice requires that I should state what sow of Mr. Graves and his attitude towar

our church and her people.

Mr. Graves is a Protestant old school Presbyterian church of his city. In emoorat: but while firm and earnest in hi own convictions he is a man of broad and liberd views, and accords to everyone the same sedom of choice, in both religion and politics orney, and has always given entire satisfaction

parish at the time of the know-nothing mob re-ferred to, and who yet reside here and are con-record would be creditable even though versant with the whole affair. JOHN J. LILLY, Priest in charge of the Catholic church at the

city of Lexington, Mo.

A WORD TO THE TAX PAYERS OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Next Tuesday, November 7th, the people of Lalayette county will be called on to vote for county officers. This fact should not be lost sight of in the excitement as to the congressional or any other election. There are a great many slogans being sounded just now to rally voters, some of them upon issues settled and dead these twenty years, and others upon personal matters which are of as much importance to the tax-payers of this county as a last year's almanac.

.There is no sort of doubt in anybody's mind that the entire democratic county ticket will be elected, but we desire to give some good and substantial reasons why the gentlemen upon it should receive the support of others than demoorats-independents and republicans who desire to indorse well doing.

To do this we shall cite some figures and record some facts which we may have mentioned in the past, and the we advocate may cry out, "O, that ammunition is too old; it is no longer serviceable." But It this ammunition has been made for the benefit of the people, used in their interest, and fired against their enemies it will continue to answer, as long as those interests exist as they do now, and until that enemy is entirely and finally disposed of. What we have to say interests every man who puts his hands in his pockets to pay the taxes of the county. Our statements shall be made from the rec-

The republicans were in charge of the county's finances in 1868, 1869,1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874; the demoerats have had control since. Let us

	County	1	\star Let ue consolidate these figures, putting all the levies for county purposes together:	Total	State County Expens Poor House Road County Railron County Interest Sinking Fund Compromise	
77	11524-0-217	12	s cons		House ty Railrouty Interest ty Fund promise	
(1)	2 00 2 10 3 20 2 15 1 60 1 60 1 10	1871	olida	. 8 2 50	11838288	
(*13)	2 10	18791	te the	\$ 2 50	11685555	
1	3 20	1872 1873 1874	se fig	8 3 00	18855585	
	2 15		ures,	9 2 60	18695585	
	1 60	1875	putti	8 2 00	1.8818885	
71	1 80	1876	ng al	\$2 00	81118555	-
	1 10	1877	643	81 50	81111881	
100	88	1878	evies	\$ 1 30	81115355	
on i	88	1879	for c	8 1 20	81111895	
	1 85	388	ounty	\$ 1 40	81111885	
(1) (1)	80 100 100 100	1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1881	Pur	(82 50 \$2 55 8 3 05 82 90 82 05 \$2 00 81 50 81 30 81 20 81 40 81 40	81111886	
F-数	1 86	1882	0808	8 1 40	81111155	

These figures appeal to everybody who must pay taxes, and should be carethe citizen at his home by a mere examsteadily under the previous administrathat of 1873. The combined rates of well as democrats. One of the Characteristic Canards 1875 and 1876 just equal it; that is, our pay no more than in that single year toward maintaining the business of the county. The levy of 1873 for county purposes is more than three times as provide for all our needs for three years economically managed.

Let us look at the result from another ille, Ky., as I am informed by those who expenses in 1860, for purposes of com-

100	Expe	nees for	186	50, \$2	2,86	5 00.	1.
	SEVEN	YEARS	OF	REP	UBLI	CAN	RULE.
	Expenses	1863 1870 1871 1872 1872					81,813, 97,548, 84,208, 73,523, 56,716, 43,232, 43,019
	Total SEVEN Expenses	FEARS for 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879	OF	DEM	OCR	ATIC	RULE
CONTROL CALLES	Total Differ \$321,813	ence					5161,245. ocrats,

ney for nearly all our people in their private le- grand results. In seven years the re publicans spent for ordinary county ex-Protestants. As a confirmation of the above other words, the democrats have constements I refer to Andrew O'Malley, Sr. ducted the business of the county for Patrick Waters, Patrick Carroll and other mem-bers of the Catholic church who resided in the record would be creditable even though nothing else had been done, and would be justified in swearing out a warrant for the arrest of Jay Hubbelt for obtaining money under false prepublican complaints as to details, but tenses.

there is more than this to consider. THE LAW REGULATING SWINE RUN-While reducing taxation the democrat have paid off a floating warrant debt o \$45,500 accumulated under the higher tax years of the republicans. So much

the question of our county finances During the very same period, when our current expenses were each year from \$73,523 10 to \$97,548 06, our county court was piling up a bonded debt, which, from the close of 1868 to October, 1871, less than three years, ran up to the stupendous sum of \$981,200 00, about \$700,000 00 of which drew 10 per cent. interest. Here was an annual interest charge of \$90,000 00 to be met. same, the county court shall submit When the democrats came in this debt to the qualified voters of such county had been increased by accumulations of [at a] general or special election, as interest to \$1,200,000 00. Just think of prescribed in this chapter; the quesit; during those dreadful days they were ning at large in such county; and wringing \$180,000 00 in a single year the county court shall cause notice to trom our neople, who had been already be given that such vote will be taken, ruined by a disastrous war. Is it wonderful that we were nearly crushed What has been done by the present administration with this debt? As goot as it came in it grappled with the subject in the interest of the people, and earnestly. No effort was neglected to such vote is to be taken, at least serve the welfare of the people as against twenty days before said election. the interests of clamorous and importsnate creditors who-e claims were often unjust. The assaults of factious litigants were met with intelligent resistance, and the resu't is that there are now outstanding, \$601,600 of compromise bonds, and \$154,000 of old bonds as mentioned in this chapter, and the and interest to date, being a total of petitioners shall pay the cost of such oids, and we invite the closest scrutiny \$755,600. Since January 1, 1875, there have been paid off and cancelled, county warrants already alluded to. \$45,500; old county bonds and coupons, \$236,000. and new compromise bonds, \$41,500; total, \$323,000. Hence the public debt look at the levies for taxes during part of of the county has been cancelled during how governed.—There shall be written the past 8 years, including 1882, at the or printed on each ballot voted at any rate of \$40,375 per annum. When the such election, either of the following sentences: "For restraining swine republicans closed their career in the from running at large;" "against re-

mised portion of the debt. The assessed valuation of the county is \$8,500,000. It a levy were to be

There is no longer any floating debt. Warrants which under the republicans were at a discount of 15 or 20 per cent

are now cash, at par. More valuable even than all this is the strict accountability now required days from the day of such election; but if a majority of the votes cast at fully scanned. They can be verified by by the county court, the searching investigation into all claims, and the eviination of his tax-receipts. Taken in dent and palpable desire to conserve connection with the fact that the debt of the equaty was permitted to increase above those of any private person. Sec. 7412. Liability of owners— These things are all matters of rec-ord, they are statements to which we shall be suffered to run at large in atically reduced under the present one, not only invite close attention, but the by strict economy and vigilant care for the public interests, they show that the If they prove anything they prove pass upon the land of any person, the should use, and thrown her arms

have not only been honest, but that trol of our county affairs are intelligent they have been competent as well. in the conduct of their offices, and faithgradually reducing our expenses, and prove that those who fling epithets at are endeavoring to their utmost to re- them may fairly be subjects of suspiduce the burden of taxation. Compare cion, and that the county officers deserve

people in two years were required to THE FALSE CRY OF PROTECTING THE WORKINGMEN.

Unless the tariff commission willfully ignores what it has heard from a large share of the witnesses who have appearmuch as that of the present year; that ed before it it can hardly fail to do is, our county administration can now something toward exposing the ravenous greed of protected manufacturers of damages he claims in the premises, and lightening the burden of taxation and requiring the owner to take said by the same levy which was made for a imposed on the people. A stereotyped by the same levy which was made for a single year in 1873. Can any county in argument of the protectionists has been and such ownershall pay such person the state show such a reduction as that? tounded on the alleged effect of protec- a reasonable sum for taking up, feed-Surely our affairs must be wisely and tion on wages. The disinterested manufacturer, according to the tariffites, seldom thinks of his own interests, so busy is he in efforts to increase the standp int. Let us examine the expenses of the county proper during the two regimes, omitting entirely the debt feature. The figures are from the recommendation of the county proper during the invariably insists that protection raises wages, and as the main object of his life is to pay his employes as much feature. The tigures are from the rec- as possible, he is constrained to ask for ord. They were as follows, giving the a little more protection in their behalf. The wage question is at the bottom of the whole matter, according to these 1.h lanthropists. It protection is not demanded as a means of raising wages, it is demanded as a necessity to the pointed to assess damage and appraise that wages are higher here toan in swine so restrained shall object to loreign countries. No better relutation of the wages delusion has been made having such swine in possession, and than that of Protessor Summer, of Yale college, who appeared before the commission the other day at Philadelphia, justice of the peace of the township He discussed the subject in a masterly manner, and showed conclusively that a assess the damages done by such protective tariff has no relation to high swine, and the reasonable cost of takwages in this country. In common with all intelligens thinkers, he attributed the abroad to the competition for labor constantly sustained by our vast agricultural industry and free lands. It Mr. Sumner had the figures at hand, he The larger expense, last year, was might have showed that over 14,000,000 dred dollars being appropriated to have been driven out by small wages These suits, involving large interests, have been roads and brilges, and to the fact that As there are nearly one billion acres of under recent laws the counties have to an uniai ing reiter when wages reach a him as to win our admiration, and his dealings toward us have been most liberal and satisfactory. He is, beside, the legal advisor and attorby the state. Even then look at the clear enough to every body but the protectionist that this, and not his precious system, is the cause of high wages in of any leaning toward our faith, but on account penses, \$483,059, while in the same been in doubton this point, it ought to be length of time the democrats have spent convinced by Professor Sumuer's arguthis country. It the commission has dom from prejudice against any because of dif-terence of religious opinions.

Authough my calling restrains me from taking

Secondary as a citizen, and his free-but \$161,246. During the 7 republican years the average expenditures were

Authough my calling restrains me from taking

Secondary as a citizen, and his free-but \$161,246. During the 7 republican years the average expenditures were

Secondary as a citizen, and his free-but \$161,246. During the 7 republican more protection on the plea that the tariff advances wages, and hence is Atthough my calling restrains the from taking \$69,008 per annum, and during the 7 vitally important to the laboring men. his connection it will not be amiss for me to democratic years the expenditures were This may continue to be done by repubsay that a more efficient, unbiased, liberal and manly representative than Mr. Graves cannot be chosen by the people, be they Catholics or each year of democratic control. In the smallest degree of patience. SWINDLED.

[From the Clucionati Enquirer.]

NING AT LARGE. SEC. 7407. Swine to be restrained from running at large, when .- The legal voters of any county in this for the county expense question proper. state shall have the right, at any gen-Unfortunately this does not exhaust eral election, or at any special elecrestrain swine from running at large in such county, and if a majority of votes cast at any such election shall be for restraining swine from running

at large, then swide shall not be allowed to run at large in such county (Laws 1879, p. 158, sec. 1.) Sec. 7408. County court shall submit to voters the question of restrain-ing swine, etc., when.—Upon petition of one hundred freeholders of any county in this state, asking for the tion of restraining swine from runby publishing notice of the same in a newspaper published in said county, for three weeks consecutively, the last insertion of which shall be at least ten days before the day of such election, and by posting up printed notices thereof in at least three public places in each township in which (Laws 1879, p. 158, sec. 2.) Sec. 8409. Special election shall be ordered, when-proposition may be submitted, how often .- If the petitioners so request in their petition, the county court shall order a special election for the purpose of enabling the voters to vote upon the question

special election. But not more than one special election shall be ordered in any county in any one year; but the question may be submitted to the voters at both a general and a special election in the same year, but not of-tener. (Laws 1879, p. 159, sec. 3.) ing thereat, making returns thereof, and casting up the result—shall be of one of the thirsy clubs a go

governed in all respects by the laws applicable to general or township elections for county or township of man for \$50,000 damages for injuries made equal to the average levy made by ficers. (Laws 1879, p. 159, sec. 4)

Sec. 7411. County clerk to enter re
voung people had been keeping from the republicans, during the last 4 years of their incumbency, \$2 36 1 4, the of their incumbency, \$2 36 1 4, the entire debt could be paid off in 5 years to run at large, when.—If a majority front of the Michigan avenue resimore. The average levy for the past of all the votes cast at such election, dence of the young lady. Last Democratic part of the past o 4 years has been 92 1.2 cents. Under whether general or special, be for restraining swine from running at large, since that time she has republican rule the county was taxed the cierk of the county ourt shall valid, and has been treated for spinal \$90,000 to pay interest and an average enter upon the court records the reof \$70,000 for the ordinary expenses of the county, or a total of \$160,000 per year, while under the present conduct of year, while under the present conduct of the result of such election by publishing that the young man is bow-legged, so 1 \$70,000 for the ordinary expenses of sult of said election and file the papers result of such election by publishing that the young man is bow-legged, so affairs but \$40,000 is required for annual interest, and \$23,000 for current expensions and \$23,000 for current expensions and by causing notices thereof to be posted up in at least three public places in each township in the country. It is said that the young man is bow-legged, so much so that it has always been considered dangerous for any one to sit in his lap, for fear they would fall places in each township in the country. It is said that the young man is bow-legged, so much so that it has always been considered dangerous for any one to sit in his lap, for fear they would fall through on the floor and break some bones. It is said that the young man is bow-legged, so much so that it has always been considered dangerous for any one to sit in his lap, for fear they would fall through on the floor and break some bones. It is said that the young man is bow-legged, so much so that it has always been considered dangerous for any one to sit in his lap, for fear they would fall through on the floor and break some bones. It is said that the young man is bow-legged, so much so that it has always been considered dangerous for any one to sit in his lap, for fear they would fall through on the floor and break some bones. very nearly a hundred thousand dol-ty where said vote was taken and re-sulted in favor of restraining swine description to run at large off the premises and outside of the inclosure of the owner of such swine, in auy such county, from and atter sixty

any county, or in any township of any county, contrary to the provispresent officials, who ask re-election, that the gentlemen who now have consuch swine shall be liable for all They tell us plainly that our officials are tal to the interests of the people. They such trespass, and for a second or such trespass, and for a second or subsequent act of trespass by such swine, such owner shall be liable to sides to every question, and both sides pay treble the damages done by the ame. Such damages may be recovthe levies of the past few years with well of all the people, republicans as ered in a civil action before a justice on the question, there are some things

of the peace of the township. (Laws 1879, p. 159, sec. 6.)
Sec. 7413. Swine may be taken up when found running at large-proceedings.—If any swine shall be found running at large, contrary to the pro-visions of this chapter, it shall be lawful for any person to restrain the same forthwith and give the owner, if known, notice in writing that he has restrained said swine, and the amount ing and caring for the same, and the actual damages done by said swine. If such owner fails to comply with the provisions of this section within three days after receiving such notice, or if the owner of such swine be and deemed to be strays, and shall be dealt with in the same manuer, under like proceedings, as required by law, (Laws 1879, p. 159, sec. 7.) Sec. 7414. Appraisers may be ap

with respect to taking up such prop-erty as strays under the stray law. American manufacturer on the ground swine, when .- It the owner of such the damages claimed by the person the parties cannot agree upon the same, either party may apply to any for the appointment of appraisers to ing up and keeping the same, and to appraise and assess the value of such fact that wages are higher here than swine, and it shall be the duty of such justice to issue a notice to three as they are, but many are so careless disinterested householders of the they are never safe. township to appear upon the premises where such swine may be, and assess the damages and appraise the swine as herein required. (Laws 1879, Sec. 7415. Oath and duty of aporaisers - owners may take swine, chen-may demand approised value,

when .- The persons so notified, or any two of them attending, shall take an oath that they will fairly and it a-partially assess the damages and appraise the swine in controversy, and they shall make out, sign and deliver to each party a written statement of their appraisement and assessment of damages in the premises, and upon the payment of the damages and expenses sllowed by such appraisers, the owner shall be entitled to take his swine away, and if refused, the same may maintain an action therefor as in other cases of wrongful taking or detention of property. Or if the damages and expenses shall exswine, such owner may, at his option, of Secretary Chandler. Balmbridge demand the appraised value of the wadleigh, ex-United States senator, in same, after deducting therefrom the accepting an invitation to speak to the amount allowed by such appraisers disaffected republicans of Cheshire

son serving the notice shall be allow-ed a fee of thirty-five cents for each appraiser notified, and three cents per mile as mileage to and from the place of service; and each appraiser shall be allowed a tee of fifty cents, which shall be paid by the owner of such swine before he shall be entitled to take such swine away, or if such own-er fails to pay such fees, the person having such swine shall pay the same, and may add the same to the damage: allowed him in the premises. (Laws 1879, p. 160, sec. 10.) Sec. 7417. When owner of swine taken up is unknown, what proceedings shall be had.—If the owner of any swine, taken up under the provisions of this chapter be unknown, and the appraised value of such swine shall not exceed ten dollars, the justice before whom such swine shan be posted may order the same to be cold by the constable, after the expiration of twenty days, who shall give notice and sell the same in the same manner as personal property may be sold on execution by a constable, and atter paying the costs of sale, and of

and may be sued therefor before any justice of the peace of the township.

(Laws 1879, p. 160, sec. 9.)
Sec. 7416. Fees of officers and appraisers, amount of and by whom paid.—The justice of the peace shall

be allowed a fee of lifty cents for issuing the notice and swearing the

appraisers, and the constable or per-

taking up and keeping and posting the swine, and all damages done by the same, such constable shall pay the county treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, which balance shall be subswine, if called for within twelve months after the sale, but if not called for, the same shall be turned over to the school fund of the county. (Laws 1879, p. 160, sec. 11.) Sec. 7418. The want of fence cannot be set up against an action under this chapter, when.—It shall not be necessary for any person to fence

against swine in any county in which t shall be unlawful for the same to run at large, and it shall be no defense to any action or proceeding brought or had under the provisions of this chapter, that the party lujured or taking up any swine, did not have his lands inclosed by a lawful fence. (Laws 1879, p. 160, sec. 12) Sec. 7419. This chapter construed. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed so as to prevent owners or other persons from driving swine from one place to another, along

any public highway, the owner or ages that any person or persons may sustain in consequence of the driving of such swine. (Laws 1879, p. 161, sec. 13-a.)

PROTECT THE GIRLS.

There is a case coming up before a Chicago court that will be of great county the annual interest charge was about \$95,000 00, now it is, \$41,000, in-large." Any such election—the voting thereat, making returns thereof, of one of the Chicago clubs, a gentlefrom running at large; and it shall lap with his arms, so that there is no not be lawful for swine of any age or danger of falling through, but in this case he forgot the danger and let the girl slip. The father claims that the young man, knowing how fearfully have adopted precautions, and in his complaint he will swear that on several occasions he has warned the young man that he should place a across his lap, or some day his par-enthesis legs will let somebody through. In his answer to the complanut the young man will say that his legs are just as nature made them, and that anybody who sits lu his lap takes the chances. He adds that if the girl had taken all the precautions there need have been no danger; and damages the owner or occupant of while he sympathizes deeply with her

will have sympathizers.
While we do not wish to take sides connected with it that it seems a duty of the pious press to agitate. The country is full of bow-legged young men, going about seeking whom they may hold in their laps, and the won der is that more such accidents do not We throw safeguards around our trapeze performers by compelling and why should we not provide by law that the bow-leggedy young man boomerang legs to catch those who may lose their spring balance, turn a somersault, and fall in the winter of

It would not be pleasant to the bowegged young man to be compelled to carry a hammock when he went to see his girl. We have known a careul young man, who was bow-legged, o lay a press-board or chess-board, or a sewing machine leaf across his lap before he would let a girl sit down among him; but where one young man is thus careful there are hundreds who never think of the other hearts that are liable to ache.

Inventors have studied in vain on a device for protecting people from the langers of bow-legs, and doctors who straighten cross eyes have tried to straighten bow-legs, but nothing seems to avail. Hundreds of girls and women as they read this will shudder at the narrow escapes they have had from falling through manraps, and they will unite with us in the hope that the law will protect them. Oh, of course, there are some who would never fall through, though the legs were bowed twice as much they are never safe.

"I TOLD YOU SO."

It can do no good to say that we told you so, but we did warn the republican party over and over again that it legislation is not fit for a free people No party in this government can live and is ht to live which interferes with personal and social liberty. We have been routed everywhere, tain of rubbish, and it looks very much mans back to their old ranks again. They declare that they have gone to the democratic party to say.

BY SHAMELESS BRIBERY.

The republicans in New Hampshire on refusal to do so, he shall be liable ship into the convention.